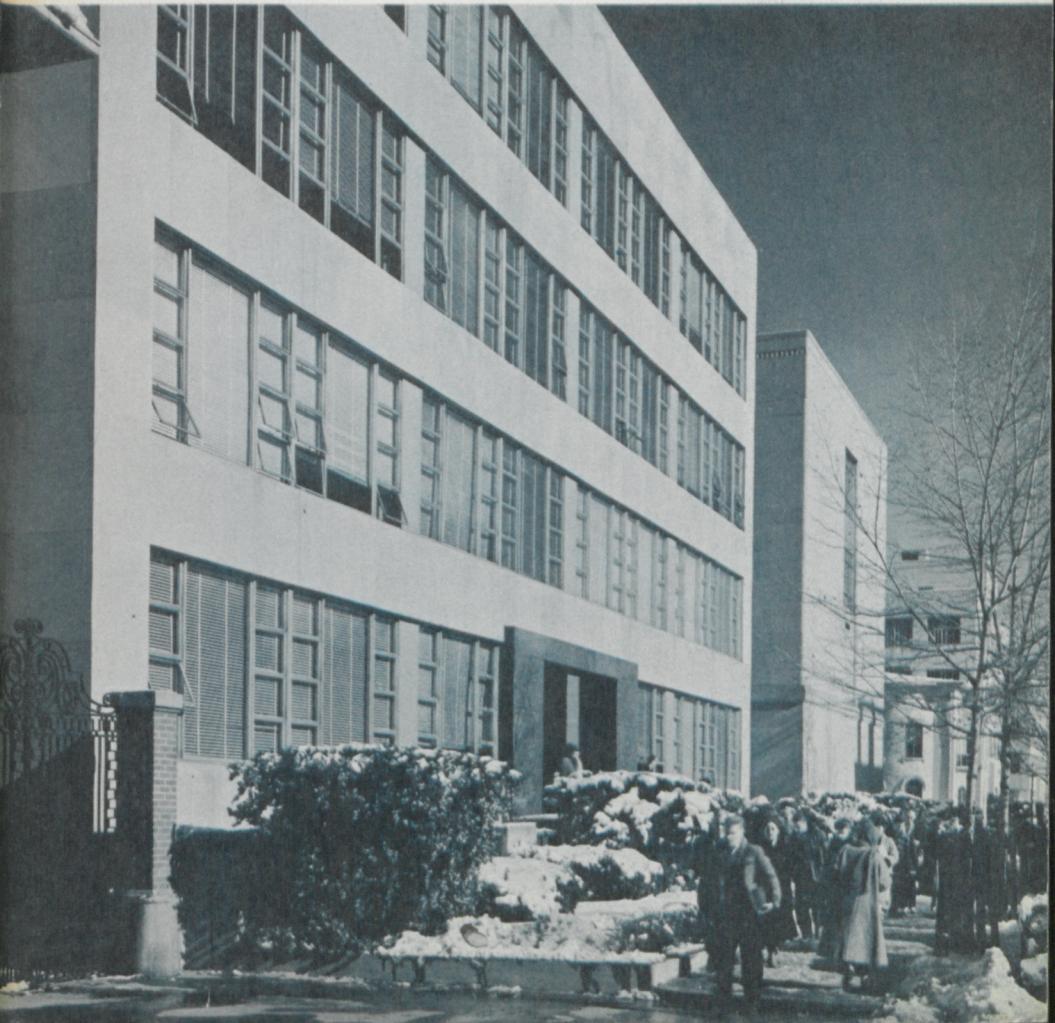


THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY



Federalist

SPRING 1958



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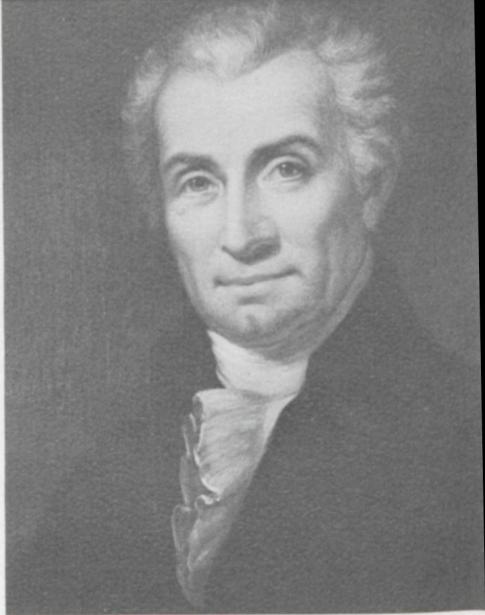
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A
LETTER
FROM
MONROE



PRESIDENT JAMES MONROE, who signed the act granting the charter which created "The Columbian College in the District of Columbia," later to be known as The George Washington University, also interested himself personally in the development of this institution.

The President was one of a group of patrons who contributed funds to found the University in the spirit of Washington's dream for such an institution in the Capital of the Nation.

Six weeks after he signed into an Act the Charter establishing it, President Monroe addressed a letter to the College which was spread upon the minutes of the Board of Trustees.

The President's wish for the destiny of the college bespeaks the continuing contribution of the University as it exists this Spring when the 100th anniversary of his birth occurs on April 28. His message as it appears in the board minutes was as follows:

Washington March 24th, 1821

Sir:

I avail myself of this mode of assuring you of my earnest desire that the College which was incorporated by an act of Congress, at the last session, by the title of "The Columbian College in the District of Columbia" may accomplish all

the useful purposes for which it was instituted; and I add, with great satisfaction, that there is good reason to believe that the hopes of those who have so patriotically contributed to advance it to its present stage, will not be disappointed.

Its commencement will be under circumstances very favorable to its success. Its position, on the high ground north of the city, is remarkably healthy. The act of incorporation is well digested; looks to the proper objects; and grants the powers well adapted to their attainment. The establishment of the institution within the Federal district, in the presence of Congress, and of all the departments of government, will secure to the young men who may be educated in it many important advantages; among which, the opportunity which it will afford them of hearing the debates in Congress, and in the Supreme Court, on important subjects, must be obvious to all. With these peculiar advantages, this institution, if it receives hereafter the proper encouragement, cannot fail to be eminently useful to the nation. Under this impression, I trust that such encouragement will not be withheld from it.

I am Sir, with great respect,
Your very obedient Servant,

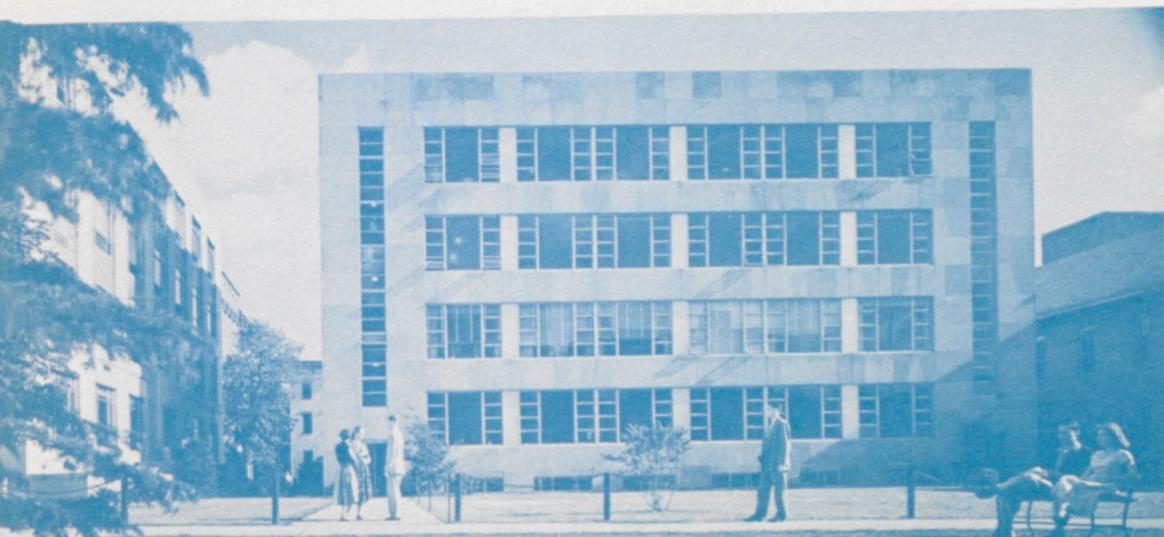
JAMES MONROE (*signed*)

The President attended the College's first Commencement, December 15, 1824, in company with the Marquis de Lafayette, then on his triumphal tour of this country; as well as John Quincy Adams, John C. Calhoun, and Henry Clay. Members of Congress and the Supreme Court adjourned their sessions, so that they might be present also.

Like that of many young men of the Twentieth Century, President Monroe's education was interrupted by war, and he returned avidly to his studies after a brilliant service record.

Monroe had been educated by private tutors as other boys of his neighborhood were educated and entered the College of William and Mary at the age of 16 where he continued studies in liberal arts for two years. In 1776 the college was partly closed by preparations for the Revolutionary War, and young Monroe left literary pursuits to become a Cadet in the Third Virginia Regiment and win

James Monroe Hall



the high commendation of his Commander-in-Chief, General George Washington.

When war ended, he went to Richmond and read law under "Mr. Jefferson," then Governor of the State. He was later to hang out his shingle in Fredericksburg, Va., in a house still preserved as a national monument to him.

While he was studying he must have complained of the dearth of books available to him, particularly in liberal studies which he apparently wished to continue along with those in topographical law. Gen. Charles Lee, the eccentric grandfather of Robert E. Lee, wrote commiserating with him and offering to assist him through correspondence and conversation.

Monroe wrote also to Jefferson about his studies, saying, ". . . believe me I feel that whatever I am at present in ye. opinion of others or whatever I may be in future has largely arisen from y'r friendship" . . . "If I can possibly avoid it I mean not to leave my study a day."

Later he reported to "Mr. Jefferson" that he had been living "a very sedentary life upon a small estate I have in King Georges in course of w'h time have read all ye books you mention on ye subject of law." . . . "I wo'd still wish," he said, "to prosecute my studies on ye most liberal plan to qualify myself for any business I might chance to engage in. This if not profitable will be agreeable, for surely the acquirements qualify a man not only for publick office, but enable him to bear prosperity or adversity in ye capricious turns of fortune, with greater magnanimity and fortitude, by giving him resources within himself, of pleasure and content w'h otherwise he wo'd look for in vain from others."

Monroe was one of the founders of the University of Virginia and applied the square and the plumb to lay the first corner stone at the University.

After he was President, he interested himself considerably in his responsibility as a Visitor of this university, attending meetings and corresponding on such subjects as whether faculty should be selected from native Americans or brought from Europe. He resigned in 1831, only because of failing health, predicting that the "support which the institution gives, by spreading intelligence among our fellow citizens, to our free system of government, will never cease."

The George Washington University has memorialized James Monroe by erecting a classroom building which bears his name. Within its first floor foyer hangs a copy of the Rembrandt Peale portrait of Monroe, a gift to the University from the James Monroe Memorial Foundation through the courtesy of Mr. Laurence Gouverneur Hoes, great-great grandson of President Monroe. The copy was painted by Mr. S. Burtis Baker, formerly a member of the University art faculty.





THE Masons' Million

*... and how it grew into a broad program
of education for public service*

IN 1927, The Supreme Council of the Thirty-third degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Southern Jurisdiction, contributed one million dollars to The George Washington University for the establishment of an endowment for the School of Government. It was stip-

ulated that the return from this endowment was to support the teaching in constitutional government as interpreted by American traditions and Supreme Court rulings. Should the University give up such teaching, the fund would be returned to the Scottish Rite.

Sovereign Grand Commander Luther A. Smith (*center*) chats with Louisiana Scottish Rite Scholars (*left to right*) Jones, Hemperly, Jackson, and Ladner.



During the thirty years following the million dollar gift, Masonic interest in and support of the University has continued to grow. Scottish Rite Masons have contributed an additional \$400,000. Many University students who plan for a career in government service have been and are being aided greatly by Masonic scholarships and fellowships.

The million dollar gift, a memorial to "George Washington, the Mason," which made possible the establishment of the University's School of Government in 1928, was . . . "designed to perpetuate the principles of human freedom, the rights of man and the sovereignty of the people, as those principles are enunciated in the Constitution of the United States, and embodied in the system of State and Federal Governments composing the United States of America; giving the granting to The University the fullest discretion in the choice of methods, courses of instruction, selection of teachers and lecturers and awards of

University President Cloyd H. Marvin congratulates the first Scottish Rite Scholar to receive a University degree, Allen Commander, MA in Public Administration.



degrees, certificates or diplomas as it may now possess or hereafter acquire by virtue of its charter and the Acts of Congress aforesaid, or by the traditions of such institutions of learning, not consistent with or subversive of the purpose of this donation as hereinabove outlined."

The School of Government prepares students for leadership in the fields of both foreign service and governmental theory and administration—for careers in either governmental service or a related business or professional field. The interest and support of the Masons has aided the School of Government immeasurably in achieving its present leadership in education for government service. Approximately 28,800 past and present students of the University are now in public service; it is thought that no other educational institution can approach that figure. In the field of Foreign Service, more specific figures are available. According to the Biographic Register of the Department of State, more alumni from The George Washington University are serving in international affairs than from any other institution. George Washington alumni in the field number 704; the second ranking institution lists 654.

Among Masonic contributions to the University are a number of scholarships and fellowships. The National League of Masonic Clubs currently offers a four-year undergraduate scholarship, and has contributed more than \$50,000 to the University.

For a number of years, the Na-



Left to right: Scottish Rite Fellow Commander; Wolcott Scholars Cole, Reuther, Langland, Dew, Hatch, Dealy, and Whittemore; and Assistant to the President C. M. Farrington.

tional League of Women's Clubs and the Wolcott Foundation of High Twelve International have offered scholarships for one year of graduate study in the School of Government's Foreign Affairs curriculum to young men and women who wish to enter the United States diplomatic service. Seven students are currently enrolled as Wolcott scholars at the University: Austin Cole, Jr., of Sioux City, Iowa; Glen Dealy, of Bow, Wash.; Edward Dew, Jr., of Studio City, Calif.; Thomas D. Hatch, of Chico, Calif.; James O. Langland, of Holstein, Iowa; Alfred Reuther, Jr., of Grosse Pointe, Mich.; and Jim Whittemore, of Spokane, Wash.

The most recent Masonic contributions to the University are fellowship programs sponsored by the Louisiana and Montana Consistories of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Southern Jurisdiction.

The initial fellowship program established by the Scottish Rite bodies in Louisiana is in its second year. It consists of seven Fellowships (sponsored by the Grand Consistory of Louisiana, which is in New Orleans, and the Baton Rouge, Shreveport, and Lake Charles Consistories), available annually to graduates of Louisiana colleges. The purpose of the fellowships is for "the training of young men and women for leadership in government, federal, state or local."

Fellows under this program receive stipends of \$1,800 and work toward the master's degree in the University's School of Government. Upon graduation, the University aids the Fellow in obtaining a federal governmental position, or gives assistance in recommending him or her for a state or local governmental assignment.

(Continued on page 10)

Left to right: Mrs. Walter A. DeLamater; Judge Thomas D. Ott of the 10th Chancery Court District of Mississippi, Personal Deputy of the Sovereign Grand Inspector General of Mississippi; Mrs. Ott; Mr. DeLamater, M. E. Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar; and Mr. Marvin E. Fowler, Provincial Grand Master of the Royal Order of Scotland for the United States.



Thirtieth Anniversary Reception

George Washington University President and Mrs. Cloyd H. Marvin honored the Sovereign Grand Commander of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Southern Jurisdiction, Luther A. Smith and Mrs. Smith at a reception at the Mayflower Hotel on October 24, 1957. The reception also celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the Scottish Rite's one million dollar gift to the University to establish an endowment for the School of Government. In attendance were some 500 guests, most of whom were in Washington for the five-day biennial session of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite.

The receiving line, *left to right:* University President Cloyd H. Marvin, Sovereign Grand Commander Smith, Mrs. Marvin, and Mrs. Smith.





Mr. and Mrs. John S. Flynn of Caldwell, Idaho, who were celebrating their fifty-first wedding anniversary, are greeted by Mrs. Marvin and Mrs. Smith.



Left to right: Thomas K. Wade, Sovereign Grand Commander for Canada; Mr. George E. Bushnell, Sovereign Grand Commander for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States; Mrs. Bushnell; and Mr. Jeronimo Aviles-Alfaro, Sovereign Grand Commander for Ecuador.



Left to right: Mr. Enrique Tarchetti, Counselor of the Venezuelan Embassy; Mrs. Tarchetti; Prince G. F. Alliata di Montreale, Sovereign Grand Commander for Italy; and the Tarchettis' son Hector.

Left to right: Mr. Arthur K. Atkinson, 33° designate of St. Louis, Missouri; Mr. R. Lee Lockwood, Grand Orator of the Supreme Council, of Waco, Texas; Mrs. Lockwood; Maj. Gen. William S. Key, Grand Master of Ceremonies of the Supreme Council, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; and Mrs. Key.



Masons' Million

(Continued from page 7)

Members of the sponsoring Consistory also aid graduates in obtaining positions. Allen Commander of Lake Charles, La., who received his master's degree in October, 1957, was the first Fellow to complete his training under the program. Four others, John Hempeler of Shreveport, La.; Kenneth Jackson of Patterson, La.; Max Jones of Orange, Tex.; and Donald A. Ladner of Poplarville, Miss., are currently enrolled.

Other states have indicated an interest in fellowships to The George Washington University. The most recent development has been the establishment of a permanent foundation by the Scottish Rite Masons in Montana. The foundation will provide a stipend of \$1,800 for each fellowship holder. Sovereign Grand Inspector General Edwin Grafton of Helena, Montana, is currently implementing plans to enable recipients of the fellowships to begin graduate study in the fall of this year. Mr. Grafton is being

assisted by Mr. Art L. Thompson, who has been appointed chairman of the foundation's education committee, and Mr. Roy J. Ely, both of Missoula, Montana.

Other Scottish Rite bodies of the Southern Jurisdiction (which includes those states south of the Ohio and west of the Mississippi River and all United States territories and possessions) who have shown an interest in this educational endeavor include those of Texas, Washington, Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi. The program is even assuming international proportions. The University has just received word that Mr. Frederic H. Stevens, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Rite in the Philippines, is interested in establishing one or two fellowships similar to those already established by the Louisiana and Montana groups.

Freemasonry, with its devotion to the support of constitutional government and its emphasis on the sense of duty and responsibility of patriotic citizenship, has throughout its history in the United States been an active contributor to education toward these ends. The George Washington University has indeed been fortunate in the support it has received from Masonic orders. University President Cloyd H. Marvin states: "It is a great privilege to work with community leadership to educate career personnel to serve our nation with understanding and efficiency, that the democratic ways of our Republic may be rightly interpreted in our lives and before the world."

—JOHN S. TOOMEY





Dean of the Junior College George Koehl and Capt. Kyu Sup Chung, Korean Naval Attache, congratulate Mrs. Chung upon completion of the degree of Associate in Arts.



Dr. Roy B. Eastin AB 42, AM 45, has been named Chairman of the School of Government Alumni Section of the 1958 National Alumni Fund Campaign by Mr. George Muth, National Fund Chairman.

Dr. Eastin, Executive Officer, Government Printing Office, urges all Federal employees to make contributions early in the Drive which begins this month. Dr. Eastin said that increased demands upon the University are well recognized by those in Federal service and suggests that all University alumni reevaluate their ability to help meet these needs and make the Drive even more successful than it was last year.

Commencement

Dean James H. Fox of the School of Education congratulates Mr. Xenon Georgiades, Economic Assistant in the Embassy of India, upon receiving the Bachelor of Arts in Education.

Dean of Columbian College Calvin D. Linton congratulates Dimitrios Argyropoulos, son of Maj. Gen. Argyropoulos of the Greek Army, upon receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts.





Doctor of Laws

Mohamed V

King of Morocco

CITATION

"Your Majesty, King Mohamed V,—because of your generous gesture to us in visiting our nation, we are happy and grateful to you.

". . . During the past quarter of a century . . . you not only have established in the minds of your people a knowledge of free and constitutional government but have realized an orderliness in your nation's thinking that contributes to world peace.

". . . Even when you were called on to look upon a turbulent and limited world that confronted you, you never lost faith, but rather gained insight into a form of government best suited to enable your people to learn the worth of free minds and the value of free spirits.

". . . Devout religious leader; patron of education; representative of an understanding of affairs of state that brings Morocco into the main stream of international development; contributor to the maintenance of the peace of the world."

CLOYD H. MARVIN
President of the University

RESPONSE

"We are deeply moved by the warm welcome you have given us to-day.

". . . Though for a certain period of its long history, Morocco was preoccupied with the task of defending its territory against foreign ambitions and consequently was prevented from playing its full part in the march of human progress, to-day we are determined once again to make our own contribution to modern civilization.

". . . Western civilization, which owes so much to Arab civilization, is now in a position to assist in the fulfillment of our aims and, by so doing, to restore and strengthen the traditional exchanges which existed in the past between the two cultures . . . We should be happy to see students from our country coming to this University to pursue their studies.

"We thank you most sincerely and congratulate you on your efforts in the cause of science, culture, and learning."

HIS MAJESTY, MOHAMED V
King of Morocco

To the Emperor of Morocco,
Great and magnanimous Friend,

Since the date of the letter, which the late Congress by their President addressed to your Imperial Majesty, the United States of America have thought proper to exchange their government and to institute a new one, agreeable to the Constitution, of which I have the honor of inclosing a copy. The time necessarily employed in this tedious task, and the disengagements occasioned by so great, though without a Revolution, will apologize, and account for your Majesty's not having received those regular advices and much attention from the United States, which the Friendship and Magnanimity of your conduct towards them, afford cause to expect.

The United States, having unanimously appointed me to the supreme executive authority in this Nation; your Majesty's letter of the 1st of August 1788, which by reason of the desolation of the late Government, remained unanswered, has been delivered to me. I have also received the letter, which your Imperial Majesty has been so kind as to write, in favor of the United States, to the Bashaws of Tunis and Tripoli, and present to you the sincere acknowledgments and thanks of the United States, for the important mark of your friendship for them.

We greatly regret that the hostile disposition of those regents towards this Nation, who have never injured them, is not to be removed, or given over power to comply with. Within our territories there are no mines either of gold or Silver, and this young Nation, just recovering from the trials and difficulties of a long war, have not yet had time to acquire riches by

opulence

Agriculture and Commerce. But our soil is bountiful and our people industrious, and we have reason to flatter ourselves that we shall gradually become useful to our friends.

The encouragement which your Majesty has been pleased, generously, to give to our commerce with your dominions, particularly with which you have caused the Treaty with us to be observed, and the just and generous measures taken in the case of Captain Slocum, make a deep impression on the United States, and confirm their respect for, and attachment to your Imperial Majesty.

It gives me pleasure to have the opportunity of assuring your Majesty that, while I remain at the head of this Nation, I shall not cease to promote every measure that may conduce to the Friendship and Harmony which so happily subsist between your Empire and this, and will esteem myself happy in every occasion of convincing your Majesty of the high sense, which in common with the whole nation, I entertain of the Magnanimity, Wisdom, and Benevolence of your Majesty.

In the course of the approaching winter, the national legislature, which is called by the former name of Congress) will assemble, and I shall take care that nothing be omitted that may be necessary to cause the correspondence between our two countries to be maintained and conducted in a manner agreeable to your Majesty and satisfactory to all the parties concerned in it.

May the Almighty bless your Imperial Majesty, our great and magnanimous Friend, with his constant guidance and protection. Written at the City of New York the first day of December 1789. G Washington.

To Our great and magnanimous Friend His Imperial Majesty
the Emperor of Morocco.

University President Marvin, in the citation made in conferring the degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causa* upon His Majesty, Mohamed V, King of Morocco, referred to the two centuries of friendship between the United States and Morocco, as evidenced by the letter reproduced above, written by George Washington in 1789 to the Emperor of Morocco. The special exercise was held November 27, 1957, *in camera* at Washington's Mayflower Hotel.

His Majesty, upon receiving the degree, presented to the University a gift from his own library — a 17th century history of Morocco, produced completely by hand, with a hand-tooled binding and case. Below, President Marvin and His Majesty examine the volume during the breakfast following the special exercise; a reproduction of the title page reveals the craftsmanship involved in the making of the volume.



GWU

PIONEER IN EXECUTIVE RECRUITMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

by ROBERT H. WILLEY AB 39

Director of Civilian Personnel, Department of the Army

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER's recent Oklahoma City speech and the increasing tempo of scientific, economic and social change emphasize the urgent need for well-trained, effective, broad-gauged and dedicated governmental executives. Despite this clear need, Federal administrators are experiencing difficulties in legally providing current specialized training for government personnel.

The evident need and the current obstacles make me doubly appreciative of the tremendous and long-standing contribution that the George Washington University has been making over the years toward improving the executives in our governmental service. I think it is particularly significant that the University's contribution to this widely recognized need started so long ago and without any Federal subsidy or directive. As I see it, GWU's unique arrangement was the outgrowth of a basic university objective of contributing to the educational growth of the community that it serves. In this case, the community for many years has consisted of the thousands of em-

ployees working for Uncle Sam at the seat of government.

This particular community service started 90 years ago, back in 1867, when "sundown" classes were set up at the insistence of a 26 year old Treasury Department employee and 32 of his friends who petitioned the University President and the faculty. This employee, Lester F. Ward, was later to be known as the "father of American sociology." His petition paved the way for part-time study for thousands of Government employees. Among these are 11 members of the present Congress whose names are on the opposite page. All of these held jobs in Government while they were attending the University. Among others who did likewise were Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, J. Edgar Hoover; Director of Central Intelligence Agency Allen Dulles; Deputy UnderSecretary of State Robert D. Murphy; and Secretary of the Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, S. R. Carpenter.

Otto W. Schoenfelder, president of the University's General Alumni

Association, came to Washington from Aberdeen, S. D., to attend the University School of Government. He worked in the Interior Department, War Department, Federal Trade Commission, Works Projects Administration, and Federal Works Agency, while completing studies for the Bachelor of Arts in Government and the Bachelor of Laws. He then was employed in the Office of Emergency Management and the State Department before coming to the Tax Court of the United States where he is Administrative Officer.

The George Washington University has deliberately structured its educational program to help individuals who are anxious enough to improve themselves and gain a formal education after working hours. From a personnel standpoint, this has been an effective recruitment incentive which has helped to attract high caliber em-

ployees for work in Washington despite modest salaries and a relatively high cost of living.

Consequently, the best professors are available during the evening hours, as well as during the day, and it is quite customary for a professor to offer a course one semester in the morning and the same course the next semester in the evening. Therefore, the education provided by George Washington *at night* is as distinguished as any of its regular schools, divisions, and colleges offer at any other time of day.

Undoubtedly, the fact that these evening courses are fully accredited has influenced many thousands of government employees to continue their education to achieve higher degrees in medicine, law, pharmacy, engineering and education.

In turn, the acquisition of these

Eleven members of the current Congress were employed by the Federal Government while attending the University

Sen. Norris Cotton, secretary on Capitol Hill

Rep. Ross Adair, in House Folding Room

Rep. Charles H. Brown, Federal Housing Administration

Rep. Robert C. Byrd, Member of Congress

Rep. Charles E. Chamberlain, Revenue Agent, Bureau of Internal Revenue

Rep. Robert Chiperfield, Member of Congress

Rep. Joe L. Evins, in the Judge Advocate General's office, War Department; also as attorney-secretary, Federal Trade Commission

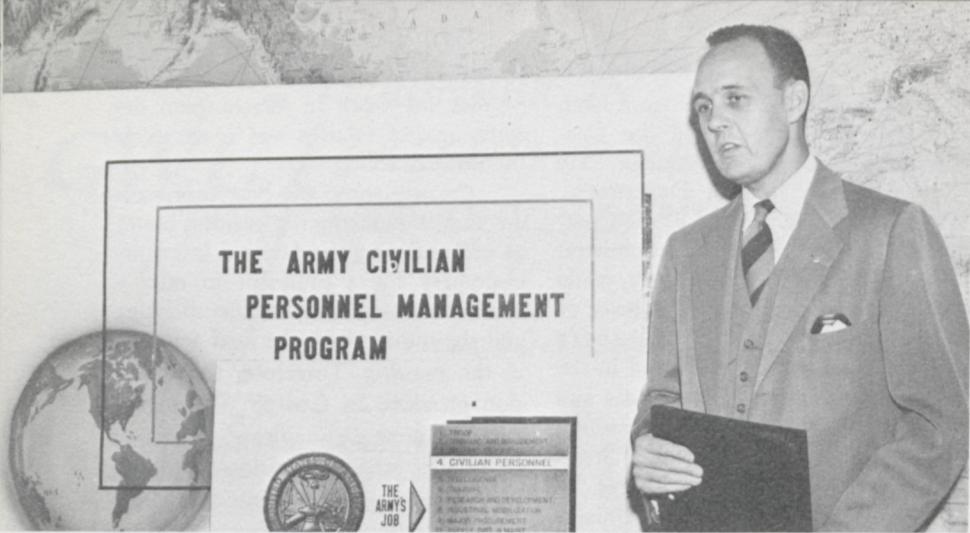
Rep. John J. Flynt, Jr., Federal Housing Administration

Rep. Brook Hays, Treasury Department

Rep. DeWitt S. Hyde, Farm Credit Administration

Rep. John M. Robsion, Clerk to the House Committee on Mines

An article about each of the 16 former University students now serving as Members of Congress will appear in an early issue of *The Federalist*.



Robert H. Willey, Director of Civilian Personnel for the Department of the Army, began his Federal career more than 20 years ago and previously served on the personnel staffs of the Department of Agriculture, Social Security Board, and the Secretary of Defense.

higher degrees has meant that the American standard of government has been enriched in efficiency because so many Federal employees have used the opportunity to improve their skills and expand their horizons. The University has thus helped to provide the American public with a continuing source of able governmental administrators and professional leaders.

Part-time students who work during the day are eligible for membership in Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi, the nation's ranking honor societies, and are also eligible for recognition by other professional and honor groups which limit their membership to students in accredited study programs. Equally important, it seems to me, is the fact that the evening student at the University is considered a full fledged bona fide member of the student body,

and in no sense a second-class participant in the University life.

Within the past few decades, other universities here and elsewhere have widely copied the George Washington University's after-hours program and now are making similar valuable contributions. However, the real leader in this movement deserves the credit and the thanks of the American taxpayer for having started this important trend which has contributed so measurably to improved government service.

Autoritative references, such as the *Congressional Directory*, the *Biographic Register* of the U. S. Department of State, and *American Men in Government*, clearly show how influential the University has been in preparing men and women for positions of responsibility in our government. The

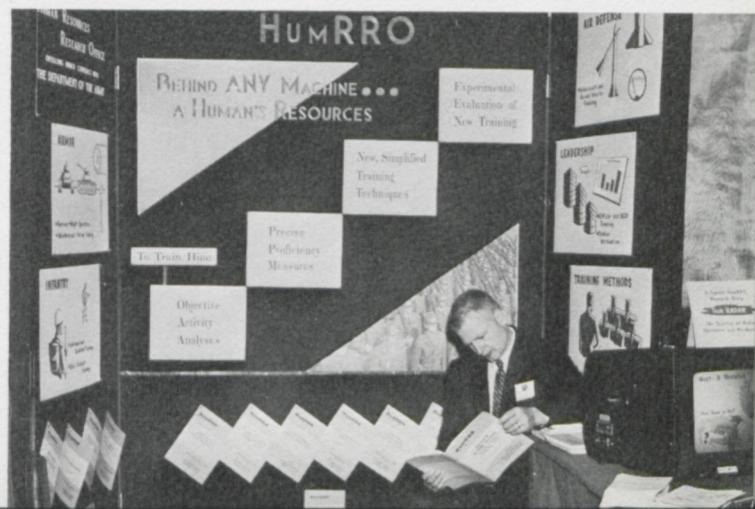
Congressional Directory alone lists more than 350 University graduates, and the *Biographic Register* lists more than 700 who have attended the University. *American Men in Government* credits the University with producing a large number of the top civilian, military and diplomatic executives.

Because of its long tradition of providing this specialized kind of educational opportunity, it has been of especial interest to me to notice the number of able sons and daughters, and even grandchildren, who have emulated their relatives by choosing to come to Washington to work in the government where at the same time they could study at The George Washington University. The University's public service in providing such developmental opportunities has therefore drawn into government service a number of worthy employees who would have otherwise never left their home states to work for the government. Subsequently, many of these em-

ployees left Washington and today are stationed throughout the world and in every state of the union, and in nearly every line of work. In all these places there are men and women who are doing a better job for America because they are able to get or complete their education through the educational service pioneered by The George Washington University.

It seems to me that the substantial benefits of this program have been three-fold. First, that this program, for the benefit of but without cost to the Federal Government, set a pattern which has since spread. Second, that the university-level training provided the young men and women materially has contributed to a more effective government service. Finally, that providing this kind of educational opportunity has attracted to Washington and the Federal Government industrious potential executives of capacity and perseverance, qualities that have been and are of lasting importance to the Nation.

Industry's contribution to the defense effort through good use of human resources was illustrated by the University's Human Resources Research Office at the three-day exhibit in Washington of the Association of the United States Army. HUMRRO was the only non-industry participant.



RELIGION



Symposium: Religion and Power

Dean O. S. Colclough (left) and Dr. Joseph R. Sizoo (right), of the University, greeted Symposium Panelists O'Connell, Strauss, and McKeldin.

**THEODORE R. MCKELDIN,
*Governor of Maryland:***

■ "Mercy, justice, wisdom and strength—is there anything more that a patriot could wish to see added to the United States of America? I can think of nothing, for given these four attributes everything else that the heart desires would follow inevitably. The strong and wise nation will certainly prosper. The just nation will inspire loyalty. The merciful nation will inspire love. The politics that could create a nation whose people were prosperous, loyal and devoted would be the most perfect politics that the mind can imagine."

**JAMES T. O'CONNELL,
*Under Secretary of Labor:***

■ "The national economy exists for the good of all the citizens. Each man's share in it, whether as Management or Labor, is compounded of some 'give'

and some 'take' as measured by his contribution and by his needs for a fitting and dignified life. In the way that share is produced, and in the way it is used, are daily opportunities for abiding by the values of the spirit—values that are alone responsible for the glory of any society that holds to them."

**LEWIS L. STRAUSS, *Chairman,
the Atomic Energy Commission:***

■ "In the stately wheel of the gigantic constellations or in the same mechanics obeyed by the infinitesimally small parts of the nucleus of atoms, we see no evidence that anything other than absolute order prevails. Indeed, new nuclear discoveries as they are made indicate that the structure of the universe is far more complex than we had formerly assumed but more and more it becomes assured that order itself is fundamental."

IN LIFE

Fourteen special lecturers addressed classes in the social sciences, law, psychology, education, speech, engineering, and journalism on religious subjects during Religion in Life Week at the University.

Religion in the Classroom

Right, Dr. J. Russell Andrus, Deputy Chief, Education Division, International Cooperation Administration, speaks on "The Spiritual Impact of America Abroad" to a history class in the Development of European Civilization.

Dr. Mohamed Bisar, Director of the Islamic Center in Washington, D. C., continued an informal discussion with students after his lecture on "The Significance of Islam" to a introductory class in geography.



University turfmen beat Air Force despite the hopeful smile of President Eisenhower and the stern countenance of Maj. Gen. James E. Briggs, superintendent of the Air Force Academy, during the game at Griffith Stadium.



GWU

versus ACADEMIES

The Air Force Academy and Navy were the two big attractions on George Washington's nine game schedule this year.

In what was their best game of the season the underdog Colonials trounced the Air Force, 20-0, at Griffith Stadium before President Eisenhower and many military dignitaries.

Quarterback Ray Looney, who dislocated his shoulder in this game and was sidelined for the remainder of the year, was the key man in the victory.

Looney threw a 68-yard pass to set up the first G.W. touchdown and then blocked out two Falcons on Mike Sommer's 68-yard punt return for another Colonial score. After Sommer's touchdown, Looney left the game because of

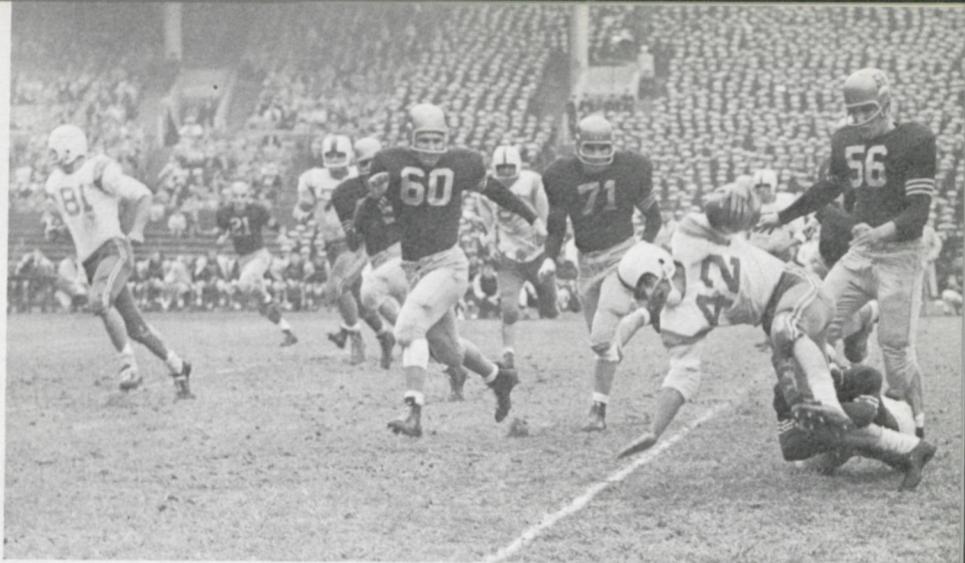
his injury and was out for the rest of the season.

The final score was tallied by sophomore halfback Jerry Power, a Wheaton graduate, who raced 27 yards into the end zone.

Navy was a different story as the Middies had too much manpower and reserves in defeating George Washington, 52-0, in the final game of the season for the Colonials.

Undermanned and injury-stricken G.W. couldn't cope with Navy's tremendous power and was stymied throughout the contest. The Colonials could only echo the famed Brooklyn Dodgers' cry of "Wait until next year." Next season G.W. meets Navy at Griffith Stadium.

—DOUG WARD



But Navy beat GWU at Annapolis.

University debaters beat Army when Ed Felegy and Richard Jamborsky opposed West Point Cadets Charles Normington and Douglas Detlie. They were greeted by Dr. Don Carlos Faith, Director of Men's Activities at the University, who is a retired Army Major General.



APPOINTMENTS

Walter E. Elder LLB 38 has been appointed Regional Director of the Civil Service Commission's Tenth Regional Office at Denver, Colo.

John R. Keener EX 25 has been named Director of the Office of Financial Assistance in the Small Business Administration.

William F. Marlow BS 41 has joined the Radioactivity Section of the National Bureau of Standards.

Asa M. McCain AB 37 has been appointed Executive Vice-Chairman of the Interagency Advisory Group. Mr. McCain was previously a career official in the Civil Service Commission's Bureau of Inspections and Classification Audits.

John J. Nordberg AB 35 has been appointed Chief of the Commission's Common Carrier Bureau of the Federal Communications Commission.

George L. Powell AB 38, LLB 38, LLM 44 has been named Special Assistant to the General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board.

Ward Stewart JD 49 has been named to a new senior staff position concerned with college and university programs in business in the Higher Education Programs Branch, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

University

Paul D. Summers EX 20 has been appointed Director of the United States Operations Missions to the Philippines, International Cooperation Administration.

HONORS

J. Kenneth Harrison EX 41 recently was presented with the Army's Sustained Superior Performance Award. He was cited for outstanding performance of his duties as chairman of an automatic data processing system operating committee. Mr. Harrison is a management analyst at the Raritan Arsenal Army Ordnance Installation in Edison, N. J.

RETIRED

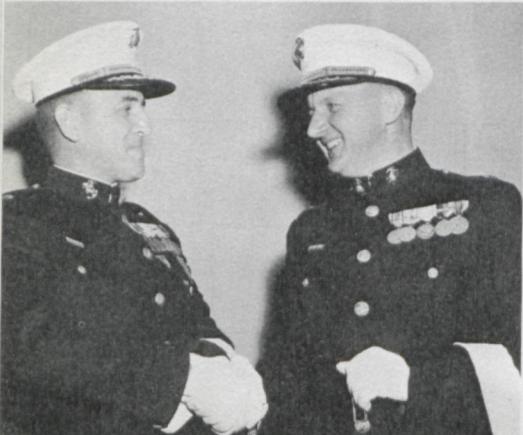
Roger T. Boyden BS in CE 21, LLB 25 has retired as Director of the Bureau of Finance after 42 years of service with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

—JUDITH WILKER



Lieut. Col. James A. Michener and Maj. Clifford H. West of Marine Headquarters in Washington congratulate each other on receiving their Master of Arts degrees from the College of General Studies.

Working his "way up" is Harold Bergem of Seattle, Wash., who attends the University and also operates an elevator for Senator Kefauver and others on Capitol Hill.



Federalites



RESEARCH

Smallest Magnets

Permanent magnets as small in diameter as a human hair have been

made from Cunife at the National Bureau of Standards. Cunife is an alloy of approximately 60 per cent copper, 20 per cent nickel, and 20 per cent iron with an unusual combination of

magnetic and mechanical properties. For example, Cunife—instead of requiring casting or sintering into a desired shape like most highly coercive magnet materials, can be cold drawn. This ductility suggested its use for very small magnets. In an effort to determine its suitability for this application, Irwin L. Cooter and R. E. Mundy of the Bureau's magnetic measurement laboratory carried out an investigation of Cunife's magnetic properties when cold drawn into fine wires.

Mr. Cooter BS 34, MS 39, is Chief of the Magnetic Measurements Section at the National Bureau of Standards.

Working in the Resistance Meas-



urements Section, Mr. Cooter has contributed to the original absolute measurement of the ohm by the Wenner Method. During the latter part of World War II, he was in charge of the NBS Ballistics Laboratory. He joined the staff of the Magnetic Measurements Section in 1946 and became acting chief in 1954.

Cooling Equipment

An improved method for cooling electronic equipment on board ship



has been under study at the National Bureau of Standards. The method is based on transferring heat from the equipment cabinet through an intermediate cool-

ant to sea water as the ultimate heat sink. Although undertaken for the Navy Bureau of Ships by Paul Meissner of the Bureau staff to solve a special design problem in heat transfer, this technique could be applied to other than shipboard equipment, and tap water could be used instead of sea water.

Mr. Meissner BE 51 is at present undertaking graduate study in engineering at the University. He was employed at the National Bureau of Standards, first as Electronic Engineer, then as Electronic Scientist, since 1951.

Mr. Meissner is the author of an article entitled "Sequential-Flor Cool-

ing of Electronic Equipment," *Electrical Manufacturing Magazine*. He is a member of the Institute of Radio Engineers.

Gassing Dry Cells

Leclanché cells—the dry cells commonly used in flashlights—have limited shelf life because of self-discharge through an internal chemical reaction. This deteriorating reaction produces gas which in time may bulge or even burst sealed batteries.

Scientists at the National Bureau of Standards have been investigating the production of gas in dry cells to find some relationship between the rate of gassing and battery life. The study was carried out for the Navy Bureau of Ships by E. M. Otto and Woodward G. Eicke, Jr., who constructed an apparatus that accurately measures the gassing rate of a single cell.

Mr. Eicke is a chemical engineer working in the Electrochemistry Section of the National Bureau of Standards.

Prior to joining the Bureau staff, he was employed by American Instrument Company, where he did work in electric hygrometers. His technical paper, "Gassing of Dry Cells," appeared in the *Journal of the Electrochemical Society*.



Controlled Slack-Quenching

A slack-quenched steel is one that is cooled too slowly from its hardening temperature to insure maximum hardness throughout. This effect cannot be avoided in unalloyed steel parts having large cross sections because steel cannot be withdrawn from the interior

fast enough to effect complete hardening. Thus microstructure and mechanical properties vary continuously throughout the metal.

M. R. Meyerson and S. J. Rosenberg of the National Bureau of Standards thermal metallurgy laboratory have recently developed an accurate method for measuring the effect of slack-quenching on the impact resistance of steel.

Mr. Samuel J. Rosenberg BS in ME 24 is an Aeronautical Structural Materials Research Engineer. He holds Commerce Department's Silver Medal.

He has contributed most significantly to the understanding of transformations occurring in ferrous materials and to various aspects of the hardening of steels by heat treatment. Likewise notable has been his work in evaluating the rheological properties of both ferrous and nonferrous structural metals at sub-zero temperatures, and in establishing limits of solubility of carbon in austenitic stainless steel.



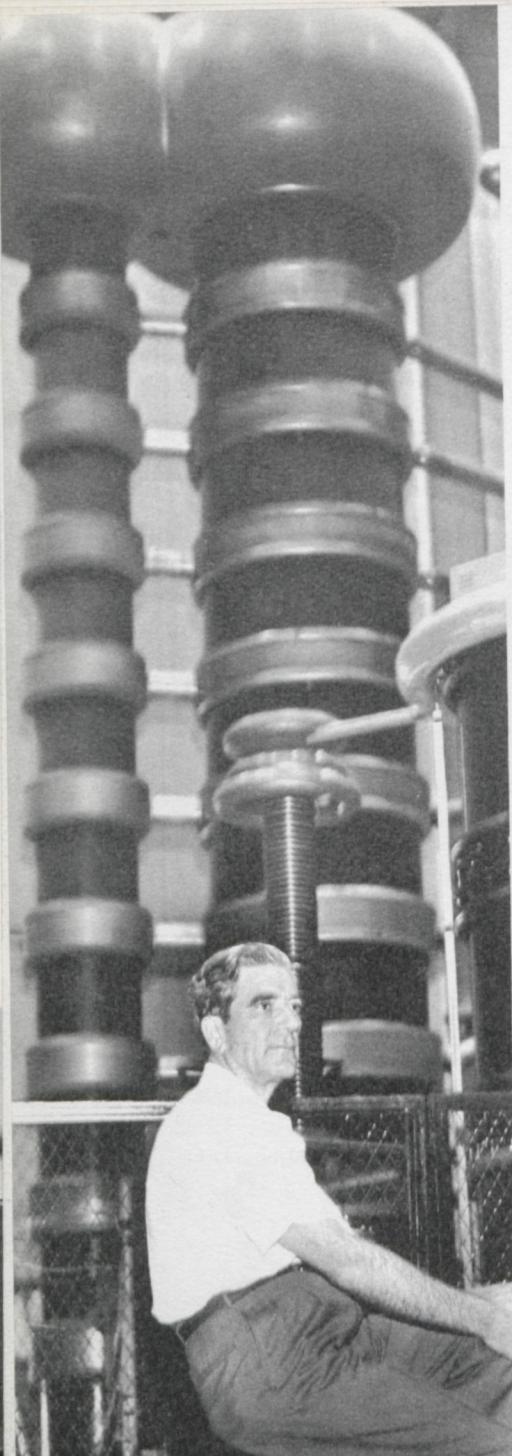


Faculty presented a symposium on "Your Health—Physical, Mental, Spiritual, and Economic." *From left*, Associate Dean of the School of Medicine Alvin E. Parrish; Dr. Joseph R. Sizoo, Milbank professor of religion; Dr. Winfred Overholser, professor of psychiatry; Dr. Robert W. Bolwell, professor emeritus of American literature, moderator; and Chairman Arthur E. Burns of the Graduate Council.

Homecoming

Judges James R. Kirkland and Philbrick McCoy found time for legal talk at the Alumni reception and luncheon. Dean of Faculties O. S. Colclough and President of the Alumni Association Otto W. Schoenfelder, who is Executive Officer of the U. S. Tax Court, chat with Mrs. George P. Merrill BS in Gen Sci 99, wife of the late Professor of Geology and Mineralogy. Below, Trustees Helen Newman, Librarian of the Supreme Court; Daniel L. Borden, surgeon; and Walter R. Tuckerman, retired banker.





Dr. Bay

From Behind the Iron Curtain

*U. S. gains new
scientist-citizens
from Hungary*

A WARM RESPONSE to an iffy conversation 10 years ago resulted in a Government contract which produced dramatic results.

This was contract NORD 9951. It led to the naturalization of five top-flight scientists.

They are:

Dr. Zoltan Bay, project leader, Radiation Physics Laboratory, National Bureau of Standards.

Dr. John Farago, senior research chemist with the Experimental Station of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company in Wilmington, Del.

Dr. Leslie S. G. Kovasznay, professor of aeronautics at The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Dr. George Papp, head of the Applied Physics Laboratory, Research Department, Farnsworth Electronics Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Prof. Charles Pulvari, professor in the Department of Electrical Engineering at Catholic University of America.

A sixth scientist, Dr. Imre F. Patai, came to the University in March 1947, later was on the staff of Temple University and was associated with Bartol Foundation in Swarthmore, Pa., at the time of his death in January 1949. He had been widely known for research and development of electron tubes for radio and television. Dr. Patai is survived by his wife, Agi Jambor, a concert pianist who now teaches at Peabody Conservatory in Philadelphia. She also occasionally appears as concert artist with the National Symphony Orchestra in Washington.

Contract NORD and the vision of those who planned it has stood for more than these names and titles.

It meant hope that led to intrigue and escape.

It meant valuable basic research done on American soil. It also has meant superior citizens working for freedom.

In 1947 University Dean Benjamin D. Van Evera had a confidential talk with a Navy representative.

Dean Van Evera was intrigued by the vision expressed in the conversation that followed.

He made an appointment with University President Cloyd H. Marvin.

"If," said the dean, "the Navy can secure the services of some outstanding Hungarian scientists, can we accept a contract to bring them to America and put them to work?"

"If," said the University president, "we can help. Yes, of course we'll do it."

This happened at a time when the Communists were about to seize control of Hungary. The State was assigning jobs.

Dr. Zoltan Bay was professor of atomic physics at the Technical University of Budapest, and Chief of Tungsram, one of the largest radio tube and incandescent lamp factories in Europe, the largest physics laboratory in Hungary. He had earned a position of prestige and made a comfortable living.

He had seen the first Coalition government forming in 1945 and a few Communists put in power. He saw the police come in 1947, people constantly arrested—especially people in posts of authority. Their jobs were turned over only to Communists. In the summer of 1947, he saw the movement develop for arrest of the Prime Minister.

Personally, Dr. Bay had had no trouble with Communists. In addition to his positions with the University and Tungsram, he was Section Chairman for the Academy of Science of Hun-

gary—in the area of natural sciences. He was European trained at the University of Sciences in Budapest, where he earned the Doctor of Philosophy degree, and also at the Physikalisch Technische Reichsanstalt, which he had attended in Berlin on scholarship. He had recently married, and his wife expected a child.

There was almost every reason to stay in Hungary the rest of his years—but there was one reason not to stay—the Communists. He had been invited to join the Communist Party. He had refused.

Dr. Bay had been to the United States in 1931 to discuss his invention of a color changing procedure of neon lights. He had come again in early 1947 to talk with General Electric for Tungsram.

Both visits had been brief, but in his small experience and observation was the belief that the best atmosphere for the development of physics was in the United States under a democratic way of life.

He recalls the leave taking of his homeland in 1948 not sentimentally, but with a precise whimsy one might expect of a scientist.

"We escaped illegally. It was not very dangerous then, only a 20 per cent probability of being caught. A half year later, the probability would have been 95 per cent."

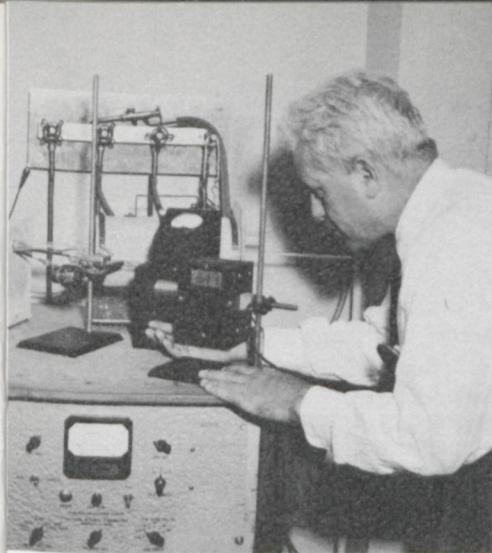
Dr. Bay cannot tell details of his flight from Hungary. There are others, still there, to be considered. Some who might be punished. Some who might make use of the same "tricks of escape."

This he can say. He feared the Communists would not permit him to work outside the party indefinitely. He asked permission to go to Vienna to see a book publisher. In Vienna, he went to the United States Consulate and asked for asylum. This he was granted—and later his wife and 14 year old daughter, Martha, came to him.

No more can Dr. Papp detail his escape. Dr. Papp had studied at the University of Budapest and Szeged, was a student of Dr. Bay in theoretical and modern physics.

Upon completing the doctorate at Budapest, this brilliant young scientist worked on aspects of the oxidation of organic metal complexes as private assistant of Dr. Albert Szent-Gyorgyi, Nobel Prize winner, at his Biochemical Institute. At the same time he lectured at Baron Lorand Eotvos College. Later he was closely associated with Dr. Bay, on the faculty of the University and at Tungsram. At the University he participated in the designing of a MeV neutron generator; did research in problems of fast coincidence counting and various applications of the electron multiplier tubes. He participated in electron multiplier studies at Tungsram also, and after the war engaged in experiments in which Dr. Bay succeeded in detecting microwave radiations from the sun, and reflecting radar pulses from the moon.

When Dr. Bay left Hungary, he and Dr. Papp had a secret agreement. If Dr. Bay thought it advisable for Dr. Papp to leave, he would send a short



Dr. Papp

message to him. The message came in November 1948.

"People in Hungary at that time did not dare to talk to each other, not even at home—with only two present. Neither could be sure whether or not the other was a secret police agent, or, if not, whether he would go to the police and betray.

"There were nights, during the preparations to leave, when we were sure our house was watched.

"This was the life we lived until one day at the end of January 1949, we crossed the Austrian border—me, my wife Bertha and the two children, Maria, who was 3, and Margareth, not yet one year old."

They reached Vienna the next day. From Salzburg went the first letter to The George Washington University, to Dr. Bay.

Young John Farago had left Hungary uneventfully a year before. He was able to get a passport and plane tickets—because he was scheduled to make his trip just days before Ferenc Nagy, the Premier of Hungary, was forced to resign.

As Assistant Director of the Chemical Institute of the City of Budapest, Dr. Farago had set up a research division with duties similar to those of the Food and Drug Administration of the United States. He also was connected with a pharmaceutical firm, where he had developed a practical way to synthesize hormones, among them, stilboestrole.

At the age of 30, he decided that Europe under the influence of Communism was "no place I wanted to live and bring up my children. The political swings from right to left, the Nazi occupation and the Russian occupation did not provide or promise an era of stability. Furthermore, I wanted to live where there is some stake in human dignity."

During the war he experienced the restraint of life in a concentration camp. Later he had known the shadow of underground activities. In the only free election in 1945 he saw less than 17 per cent of his nation vote pro-communist, yet the Communists took control.

Professor Pulvari had been Technical Manager of the Hungarian Radio and Communication Corporation, a quasi-Government agency dealing in radio, film, and teleprinting; and was Chief of Laboratories of the Hungar-

ian Telephone and Telegraph agency.

When Russia took over these groups after the war, Professor Pulvari started his own research laboratory.

"We watched opportunity for scientific research and development deteriorate. A law was passed making all patents state property. Enterprises which were not nationalized could get only limited amounts of work and materials with which to work. Freedom of travel and speech were not possible. The talented person lived constantly in fear of being taken from home into Russia to use his talents there."

Professor Pulvari determined to start a new life "where freedom is an inherent part of citizenship."

He was told he could never get a passport. He had lived through vio-

Dr. Pulvari



lence of street fighting which had caused tremendous suffering and loss. He had been told the state would pay Yugoslavs to come and learn from him. He knew he was watched—he, his wife and their three small children—ages 5, 6, and 10. In 1949, he made his way across a mined and barbed wired border. His family came separately.

Reunited in Austria, their fortunes depleted, they stayed on to work. But the Russians were too near for Professor Pulvari.

"I wanted a new life far away from the ties of sentiment. I didn't think Europe would be free for a long time."

Professor Pulvari submitted a half dozen research ideas to the United States Navy. One of these was accepted, and weeks later he and his family flew through a storm to land at New York's LaGuardia Field and proceed to The George Washington University in the Nation's Capital.

Dr. Kovasznay was associate professor of technical sciences at the Royal Hungarian Institute of Technology. He left Hungary in 1946 to study at Cambridge University in England where he had been awarded a British Council Scholarship. After one year in England, he was brought to the United States under the NORD contract with The George Washington University.

By the time he reached the United States, a need for someone with his special abilities had been discovered at the Institute of Cooperative Research of The Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. Dr. Kovasznay has since



Dr. Kovasznay

become a full professor of aeronautics at Hopkins. He is currently engaged in research on turbulence, especially turbulence at supersonic speeds.

Under the terms of Project NORD with The George Washington University, all these gifted men except Dr. Kovasznay started work immediately on the University campus just three blocks from the White House and the Department of State. They worked in laboratories built into the upstairs of a remodeled yellow carriage house. A yellow rose bloomed espaliered against the outside wall. Out the windows they could see college students passing from class to class, or pausing to chat on the green lawns; or perhaps a fireman from the neighboring fire house weeding a small rose garden across the lane.

In these unpretentious surroundings, several tasks were designated under Contract NORD to fit the talents of the men who had come so far to be free.

Dr. Bay and his associates achieved the world's fastest measurement of time. When Dr. Papp joined Dr. Bay they continued together work interrupted in Budapest, development of a

coincidence counting technique. Using electron multipliers the scientists recorded "faster and faster coincidences"—the amount of time taken by an atom nucleus to return from an "excited" state to a "ground" state.

"I guess," recalls Dr. Bay, "we were a little ahead of everyone else in the time measurement business. Anyway we weren't behind." The measurement achieved was as small a part of a second as one second is to ten thousand years. It was achieved by use of a "coincidence circuit," which measured radiation of gamma rays emitted by radioactive isotopes in "ten times less time" than could be measured by any other known means. Such basic research as this was designed to assist in the study of activity within an atom's nucleus.

In an adjoining room Dr. Patai was concerned with improving the quality of front surface mirrors, so that in practical use the viewer would see clearly only one image, not the two produced by most mirrors because they have the reflecting surface on the back.

Dr. Farago considered compounds which might be of interest as high explosives. During one of his five years at George Washington, he also lectured on the chemistry of hormones and vitamins, and in this regard he was involved with another type of "shocker," oral examinations.

"I believe in oral examinations. After six months of study and laboratory work, a person should be able to carry out an intelligent conversation about the subject."

The George Washington students, he reports, all survived.

The contributions of Contract NORD have gone much further than the letter of the contract. It has meant an entirely new way of life for the men brought to America and their families. It has led to the creation of fervently dedicated citizens. In the end, it has integrated into the scientific and community life of five American cities, the talents and the loyalties of five men and their families and the widow of another.

When Dr. Bay arrived at George Washington, he viewed with amazement the kindness of his neighbors in nearby Arlington; the cordiality of new University and Navy friends.

"We had no break in our living patterns. We were invited to dinner. We found our credit was good immediately. I don't think you could get that in any other country."

Dr. Bay's son had been born in Austria. His second daughter, Julia, was the first of his family to become a citizen. She was born in 1950 at The George Washington University Hospital, the same year that his oldest daughter donned a white dress and was graduated from Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School in nearby Maryland. Three years later Dr. Bay and his wife received citizenship papers at the United States Circuit Court in Rockville, Md.

Since then Mrs. Bay has received her Bachelor of Science degree in physical education from The George Washington University and has become a

member of the faculty at Gallaudet College, Federal institution for the deaf.

While he was at George Washington, Dr. Bay published a number of scientific papers in the *Physical Review* and the *Review of Scientific Instruments*. He served as a consultant on the Graduate Council of the University, helping to supervise doctoral studies and also several master's research projects. He delivered occasional seminar lectures.

As a project leader at the Bureau of Standards, Dr. Bay is concerned with high energy ionization measurements. He wants to know how high energy radiation penetrates matter and what changes are made in matter by this penetration—i.e. all about fallout.

He continues also his significant studies in coincidence.

Soft spoken Dr. Bay can usually be found in the depths of the Target Room in the Bureau's high voltage laboratory. Here amid an array of brick and concrete block shields, he may operate an oscilloscope to see, or an analyzer to count the ionization taking place when high energy machines generate $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 million volts of energy.

His eyes glow with anticipation as he foresees the new laboratory which 5 years from now will permit still better research facilities.

In November he received the annual award of the Institute of Radio Engineers, professional group on nuclear science.

Dr. Papp left the University in the Spring of 1952 to join Farnsworth

Electric Company. There he has worked on contracts in the field of microwave detection with tube-diodes for the Applied Physics Laboratory in Silver Spring, Md., later for the Air Force; in the field of infrared image converters for the Army; in the field of image storage tubes, the Iatron, again for the Navy.

Although he has published only one paper during these five years, much has been set down in classified and also in unclassified government reports.

As head of the Applied Physics Laboratory at Farnsworth, Dr. Papp's activities include infrared work in secondary electron emission, photocathodes, phosphor problems, and many others.

Dr. Papp became a United States citizen in 1955. He has been teaching modern physics and theoretical physics for three years at the Fort Wayne extension of Purdue University.

His family joins with him in gym, swimming, and trampolin outings at the YMCA in Fort Wayne. George, Jr., is an "active" Indian guide at the Y. Like many Hoosiers, the Papp family has a favorite spot for holidays, a state park with an Indian name, Pokagon, 50 miles north of Fort Wayne.

Dr. Papp has a good citizen's concern with the "revival of faith in education and the appreciation of the sciences" in America. He recalls that in Hungary "mathematics and physics was a living subject, like baseball here." He wonders if more encouragement of young student scientists through national competitions in high schools

might help.

When Professor Pulvari and his family flew into the United States, they felt debilitated by the high humidity, the central heating; shocked by the immense amount of traffic—the four lane traffic approaching bridges and tunnels; awed by the immense dimensions or spread of the cities.

But these first impressions were soon put aside in the immediate concern with work. After one year in high explosive research for the Navy, Professor Pulvari deduced from a survey of needs that a lack of high speed memory devices created many scientific bottlenecks. Under an Air Force contract he worked to develop a small, portable remembering device for the Wright Air Development Center. Remembering devices are the heart of all computer control and business machines, the intelligence of which depends highly on their remembering ability and capacity. Professor Pulvari contrived a new way for electronic remembering which consists essentially of a large number of tiny condensers in which a crystalline material is used as a dielectric. This crystalline material has a peculiar atomic arrangement which permits the switching of this arrangement in the various states similar to a snap switch used for switching electric power. This device is now available to industry through the Harshaw Chemical Company.

Meanwhile, Professor Pulvari continues his research as professor in the Department of Electrical Engineering at the Catholic University of America.

Professor Pulvari became a U. S. citizen in 1954. He is a member of Sigma Xi, national college scientific honor society to recognize original investigation in the pure and applied sciences; a senior member of the Institute of Radio Engineers, professional group on electronic devices; and a member of its admissions committee at Catholic University. He is vice president of the Alumni Association of the Pierist Schools in the Free World.

Professor Pulvari has lectured on solid state topics all over the country. He gave a summer course at Wayne University dealing with ferroelectrics. He has a large number of scientific publications. His papers have appeared in the *Journal of Applied Physics*, and the *Proceedings of the IRE*, and the *Journal of the Association for Computing Machinery*. He has about 10 U. S. patents on various phases of the application of ferroelectrics as a memory device.

Dr. Farago recalls that he came to the United States under the illusion that he could speak English. "I did, but I couldn't understand the answers. I soon found my pronunciation was atrocious." He took advantage of the University speech clinic and a tape recorder to discover the mysteries of the "short i and the long i" of the English language.

While he was still at George Washington he was named to the American Chemical Society and the University chapter of Sigma Xi.

In 1952, with Dean Van Evera serving as his witness, he took citizen-

ship vows in Baltimore, Md. Later Dean Van Evera was witness for Dr. Bay and Professor Pulvari when they became citizens.

Dr. Farago's first vivid impression of the United States was his entering flight over what seemed to him a "jungle in Maine," a large expanse of green land, used for nothing.

His second vivid impression dealt with the shortage of hotel rooms and the Washington heat. He and his wife steamed in a room with one window on G Street for one week. Then they breathed with more ease when they found a room near the zoo. "But it was like Africa at night when the lions were roaring," he recalled. Four months later the apartment was found where Claire, their first born, appeared just 9 years ago.

Dr. Farago's Navy contract dealt mainly with classified studies in the chemistry of high explosives. For the Office of Naval Research he worked on a reaction mechanism of nitration of oximes. Able to speak and understand, he soon found himself presenting a paper on this subject at one of the national sessions of the American Chemical Society.

Since September 1952, Dr. Farago has been a senior research chemist in the textile fiber department of DuPont.

As one of more than 100 DuPont employees broadcasting for the Voice of America, Dr. Farago explains the difference between scientific development and research under freedom and under totalitarianism.

"In America the man at the bench furnishes ideas. These are sifted and go up to management. In this way many more leads are considered, and many more are investigated.

"In Hungary, today, the men at the bench are merely the hands to work out the ideas of one top man. If that man is lazy, or not creative, the number of sound ideas available to the group is negligible."

At Dupont, Dr. Farago may be seen at his laboratory table, or in the spinning room where a complicated machine tests durability of synthetic fibers he has evolved.

At home, he and Mrs. Farago, Claire, 9, and a son Peter, 6, live in a modern air conditioned ranch house in suburban Blue Rock Manor.

The family, their 100 pound dog, Pixie, and their coal black cat, are all bilingual. Together they enjoy opera on the hi-fi; Hungarian pastry prepared by the household's senior chemist; and

gardening. Dr. Farago claims a specialty in weeds and 3 or 4 tomato plants embellished with lilac and rose bushes. The family has driven south to Florida, north to Boston, and west to Chicago.

There are responsibilities as well as pleasures in the private life of the Faragos. Mrs. Farago is a Brownie hospitality chairman and is active in the PTA. The family is active in the Sunday School of Concord Presbyterian Church and the Committee for Resettlement of Hungarians of the Council of Churches.

In addition to teaching at Hopkins, Dr. Kovasznay served in 1950 as visiting professor at the University of Michigan, and in 1953 as a consultant at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was awarded a Guggenheim Memorial Foundation Fellowship in 1955-56.

Dr. Kovasznay has published scores of scholarly and technical articles in publications in Hungary, Eng-

Dr. Farago



land and the United States.

He has served as consultant to several technical groups, including: the Ballistic Research Laboratories, Aberdeen Proving Ground, the National Bureau of Standards, the Air Research and Development Command of the U. S. Air Force, General Electric Company, Raytheon Manufacturing Company, Ramo Wooldridge, and during 1953 and 1956 he was a consultant to the Aeronautical Research and Development (AGARD) of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Paris.

Dr. Kovasznay, who received his American citizenship in 1953, is a member of Sigma Xi and the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences, and is a senior member of the Institute of Radio Engineers.

In 1956, Dr. Kovasznay made a lecture tour in Western Europe, giving about 45 lectures in 11 countries and at 4 Congresses on research sub-

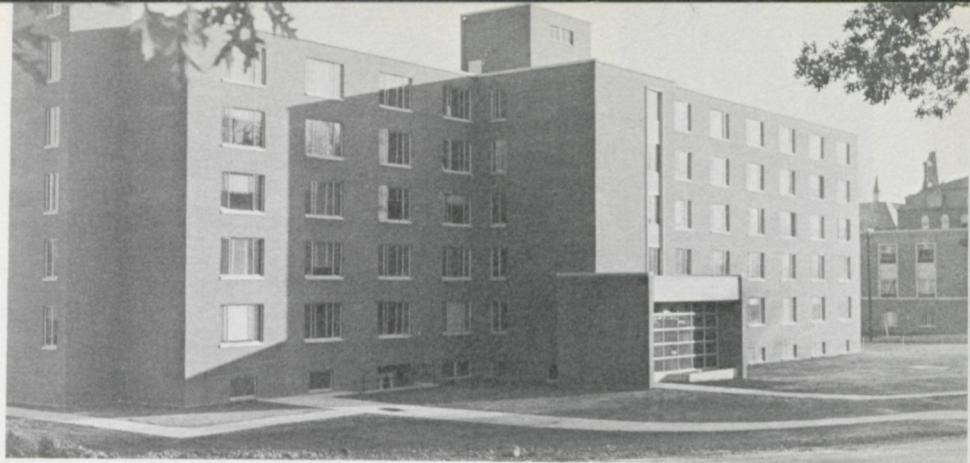
jects in such fields as turbulence, aerodynamics, instrumentation. He spoke at Cambridge, Braunschweig, Stockholm, Oslo, Madrid, Rome, Sorbonne (Paris), Marsailles and Gottingen.

Dr. Kovasznay is married and the father of one child, Beatrice, born in 1950. He and Mrs. Kovasznay live in Baltimore.

Here then is the story of Contract NORD 9951—the story of how able scientists left posts of stature in their homeland to work unknown in an unpretentious coach house halfway round the world. It is also the story of how they became Americans contributing on a high level to scientific progress in their adopted country. Just how American is perhaps best expressed by one of them after he read this manuscript. "All those things that happened before seem so far away and almost unreal. After all, I am just another American."

First Counselor Robert Valeur of the Embassy of France; Undersecretary of Labor James T. O'Connell; Dean Arthur E. Burns; Director Arnold Zempel of the Office of International Labor Affairs, Labor Department; and Raoul Rousselle, President of the French Labor Group which studied at the University last year. They met at the Farewell Ceremony for the group held at Lisner Auditorium.





Elizabeth Peet Residence Hall Honors Mid Century Dean

The fifty years of distinguished leadership shown by George Washington University Alumna Elizabeth Peet as member of the faculty and dean of women at Gallaudet College was cited at dedication exercises held in November of the Elizabeth Peet Residence Hall.

The Hall will house 190 women at Gallaudet, the only college for the deaf in the world. It functions as a part of the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Miss Peet holds George Washington's honorary degree of Doctor of Pedagogy and Gallaudet's honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters. She is shown below at dedication ceremonies with Superintendent Daniel T. Cloud of the New York School for the Deaf; Gallaudet Chairman of the Board of Directors Albert W. Atwood; Assistant Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Edward Foss Wilson; the Rev. Walter A. Westermann, Lutheran Minister to the Deaf; Gallaudet President Leonard M. Elstad, and the Rev. Otto B. Berg, Episcopal Missionary to the Deaf.





Debater: 1899

Mr. Jabe Reader LLB 99 made page one news in the *Houston Daily Post* on Memorial Day 1899 along with reports from Paris on the Dreyfuss Case.

Mr. Reader had won a prize for debating in the University Law School the negative of the subject, "Resolved, That the Government of Great Britain is more democratic than that of the United States."

His judges included the former Secretary of State John W. Foster; Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage; and Justice Henry B. Brown of the Supreme Court. Both Secretary Foster and Secretary Gage were then serving on the University faculty, the former as professor of diplomacy and treaties of the United States and of Boards of Arbitration; and the latter as lecturer on public finance, money, and credit.

The *Post* took note of the fact that young Reader's "victory is more conspicuous and notable, not only because achieved over some of the best brains in the University, but because the

A Houston boy has distinguished himself at the National capital. He has won the first prize over six competitors as the best debator in the Columbian university law school. His name is Jabe G. Reader and he was employed in Houston by Miatrot Bros. Mr. Reader was born in Palestine, Texas, but went to Houston to live when very young. His victory is more conspicuous and notable, not only because achieved over some of the best brains in the university, but because the young man came to Washington without a cent of money and has worked his way through college wholly unaided. The distinguished judges of the debate who awarded the first prize to the Houston boy were Justice Brown of the United States supreme court, Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the treasury, and John W. Foster, ex-secretary of state. Mr. Reader and his friends in the Texas colony here are justly proud of his triumph.

young man came to Washington without a cent of money and has worked his way through college wholly unaided."

In addition to practicing law in Houston, Mr. Reader spent 10 years in the cotton and grain business.

In civic life, he has been active in the Houston Chamber of Commerce, of which he is a life member, and in Kiwanis and the Holland Lodge, A.F. and A.M. In addition to his full professional career, Mr. Reader has in recent years made a name for himself as a volunteer membership worker in the Roundup Club of the Houston Chamber of Commerce. He has secured 500 new members for the Chamber—thereby qualifying himself for five life memberships in this organization.

New Spring Classes

SPRING COURSE OFFERINGS at the University provide a selection of new courses in a number of fields, particularly at the graduate level.

In the Department of Business and Public Administration, a SEMINAR IN INVESTMENT is being offered for the first time. Students in this graduate course will do research in investment problems and examine techniques of selection and the management of various types of funds. CONTEMPORARY ADMINISTRATIVE THEORY AND PRACTICE, also a graduate course, will offer a study of current theories and trends in management, with particular attention to the behavioral sciences, communications, and applicability of research as well as the contributions of the other social sciences to the study and practice of administration. The instructor will be Mr. Carl Stover of the Brookings Institute, who was formerly with the Department of Agriculture and Stanford University.

ISOTOPE GEOLOGY, also at the graduate level, will include a comprehensive study of the principles and laws of isotope geology and their application to geologic problems. This course will be taught by Dr. Irving Friedman of the United States Geological Survey, who is one of the few authorities in this field.

In the Department of Philosophy, EPISTEMOLOGY will be offered for the first time at the University. During the course of study there will be an examination of problems related to perception, verification, nature and criteria of truth, the difference between *a priori* and *a posteriori* statements, universals, and the concept of mind.

SEMINAR IN ECONOMICS, a graduate course, will be taught by Dr. Arthur E. Burns, Professor of Economics at the University and Chairman of the Graduate Council. The course will include integration of economic theories and methods of research.

INTERNATIONAL POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT IN THE MIDDLE EAST, a new graduate course in Political Science, has been developed in recognition of the need for greater understanding of the special problems of the Middle East. The University has for some years offered an undergraduate course in the area, but recent developments have shown the need for continuing the study at the graduate level. Dr. Manfred Halpern of the Department of State will give the course, which will include research and analysis of the international relations and major political problems of the Arab world and adjacent areas.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS, FORECASTING PRINCIPLES AND TECHNIQUES is a new offering in Statistics. The course will present a survey and appraisal of techniques for measuring the state of business conditions and an examination of current indicators. A study will be made of procedures for estimating future values, namely budget requirements, price levels, or level of general business activity.

In the School of Engineering, PLASTICITY OF SOLIDS, a graduate course of basic interest in Engineering will provide study of the plastic flow and fracture of solids; the theory of perfectly plastic solids, including basic concepts, plastic deformation, of simple trusses, and beams, and plane strain problems; as well as theory of fracture. In Civil Engineering, SUBSTRUCTURES is a new course. Students will make a

limited study of substructure materials, including soils and rocks and their properties as foundation material; seepage; plastic equilibrium; lateral earth pressures, bearing capacity, and settlement; as well as design of simple structures. In Electrical Engineering MACHINE COMPUTER CIRCUITY is new. At the graduate level PHYSICAL ELECTRONICS and BASIC CONCEPTS OF DIGITAL COMPUTERS are new courses. In Mechanical Engineering ANALYTICAL KINEMATICS is being offered for the first time. HEAT TRANSFER is a new course and at the graduate level NON-LINEAR MECHANICS is an addition to the curriculum. This course will examine topological and analytical methods in non-linear mechanics, resonance, and relaxation oscillations.

—JANE LINGO

Holiday in Russian

University Russian language students celebrate Russian Easter and Russian Christmas with parties. Prof. Helen Yakobson visits with Mr. Stephen V. Kopunek, Clerk for Representative Walters; Mr. Raymond F. Walker, physicist, National Bureau of Standards; Miss Virginia Ware; and Mr. William A. Sponsler, Chief, Indonesia-Japan Division, International Cooperation Administration. At right, below: William Dotson, until recently an employee of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Miss Lucy Briggs, Foreign Service Officer, chat with "Grisha," who played the balalaika, and Mrs. J. Dixon, who played the guitar.



For University Information...

University catalogues and class schedules are distributed for use of Federal and International Employees through the following officers. If the educational counselor in your organization wishes additional information about the University, he may secure it through the University Office of Educational Counseling, Dr. Helen S. Stone, ST 3-0250, 439.

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Art Exhibits

The monthly exhibitions of art at the University Library, now in their tenth season, are arranged by University Librarian and Curator of Art John Russell Mason.

Remaining exhibits this season are:

JANUARY—Cartoons by Jim Berryman, of the Washington Evening Star.

FEBRUARY—The Architecture of Mt. Vernon, from the beginning to today (lent by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association).

MARCH—Water Colors by Thalia Gage, of England.

APRIL—Tenth Annual Show of The George Washington University Art Club—open to students of the University and the Corcoran School of Art.

MAY—Photographs by Don Callander. *Summer exhibit to be arranged.*

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ing Officer

SPRING REGISTRATION

Registration for the University's 1958 Spring Semester will be held January 30 and 31 from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Law School registration will take place in Stockton Hall, 720 20th st. nw. Other students should apply at Building C, 2029 G st. nw. Classes begin February 3.

Students not currently enrolled must submit to the Director of Admissions, Building C, 2029 G st. nw., an application for admission or re-admission. Appropriate forms may be secured at the Office of Admissions or may be requested by telephone or mail. Applications should be filed immediately to allow ample time for evaluation.

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